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# MESSAGE

—TRANSMITTED TO THE—

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

—OF THE—

### PROVINCE OF MANITOBA

—IN CONFORMITY WITH AN—

#### ORDER IN COUNCIL

—OF COPIES OF—

ORDERS IN COUNCIL, MEMORANDA AND CORRESPONDENCE REGARDING  
THE EXTENSION OF THE LIMITS OF THE PROVINCE, ITS FINANCIAL  
RELATIONS WITH THE DOMINION AND THE TRANSFER OF THE  
PUBLIC AND SCHOOL LANDS TO THE PROVINCE.

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PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

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Shortt  
JL  
283  
1884

WINNIPEG :  
GÉDÉON BOURDEAU, QUEEN'S PRINTER (PRO TEM).

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## LIST OF PAPERS.



1. Order in Council directing Mr. Norquay to proceed to Ottawa.
2. Letter from Mr. Norquay to Sir John announcing his arrival.
3. Letter from Sir John to Mr. Norquay acknowledging receipt of his letter announcing arrival.
4. Letter from Mr. Norquay to Sir John preferring to wait for personal interview.
5. Mr. Macpherson to Mr. Norquay asking interview.
6. Mr. Norquay to Sir John urging interview.
7. Letter from Mr. Norquay to Secretary of State.
8. Copy of Order in Council of March 2nd 1883.
9. Letter from Mr. Pope to Mr. Norquay naming hour for interview with Sir John.
10. Mr. Norquay to Secretary of State asking for books for library.
11. Mr. Norquay to Sir John enclosing statements.
12. Mr. Norquay to Sir John saying he is called home and asking for answer for Mr. Miller.
13. Mr. Norquay to Sir John *re* School Lands.
14. Mr. Norquay to Sir John pressing for interview as he must go home.
15. Sir John to Mr. Norquay informing him Mr. Macpherson is Chairman of Committee.
16. Mr. Norquay to Mr. Macpherson asking interview and stating illness requires his presence at home.

17. Mr. Miller to Mr. Norquay, (telegram), urging him to get answer *re* boundary matters.
18. Memo: of interview held by Messrs. Norquay and Sutherland with Committee of Privy Council.
19. Mr. Norquay to Sir John *re* boundary.
20. Letter from Mr. Norquay to Senators, Members of Commons and Legislators asking them to meet him.
21. Letter Mr. Norquay submitted for their approval and signature.
22. Mr. Norquay to Sir John enclosing telegram from Winnipeg.
23. Mr. Norquay to Mr. Macpherson enclosing pamphlet.
24. Receipts and expenditure for 1883.
25. Mr. Norquay to Sir John pressing answer *re* Boundary.
26. Sir John to Mr. Norquay acknowledging letter *re* School Lands.
27. Mr. Norquay to Mr. Macpherson stating he leaves Ottawa that night.
28. Report to Council of Hon. Provincial-Treasurer
29. Resolution of Legislative Assembly *re* Public Lands.
30. Resolution of Legislative Assembly *re* Subsidy.
31. Despatch Secretary of State to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of April 2nd 1884.
32. Report of the Hon. Provincial-Treasurer approved April 14th 1884.

J. NORQUAY,  
PROVINCIAL-TREASURER.

Copy of a report of a Committee of the Executive Council of Manitoba approved by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor.

1.

January. 10th 1884.

The Honorable the Provincial Treasurer submits to Council the following report.

That great dissatisfaction exists throughout the whole Province in regard to the administration of the Crown Lands within its limits. That this dissatisfaction is aggravated by the long delay in the settlement of titles for which application have been made for the issue of patents since the organization of the Province.

The undersigned is personally aware of cases within his constituency where application for Patents have been made since the last ten years and where no settlement has yet been arrived at thereby causing a feeling of uneasiness amongst the people and demonstrating practically that whatever may be the desire of the Government at Ottawa to hasten the settlement of the question referred to, these subjects should as in the older Provinces be left to Provincial administration. The feeling throughout the Province is universal that no good reason can be assigned why the public lands should not be vested in the Province and thereby avoid all the vexatious delays that occur in the issue of Patents under the present system.

The undersigned would therefore recommend that the Privy Council be once more interviewed and be urged to accede to the universal wish of the people of this Province by conceding to them as is conceded to all other Provinces of Confederation, the control of the ingranted lands for Provincial objects.

COMMITTEE ADVISE.

That the report of the Honorable The Provincial Treasurer be adopted and that he be requested to go to Ottawa and lay the matter contained therein before the Federal Government.

Respecfully Submitted.

J. NORQUAY.  
Chairman.

Certified.

ACTON BURROWS.  
Clerk *pro tem* Executive Council.

— 6 —

2.

RUSSELL HOUSE,  
Ottawa, Jan., 21 1884.

MY DEAR SIR JOHN,

I have arrived in Ottawa on business connected with the interests of Manitoba and should like to have an interview with you at your earliest convenience to discuss matters generally.

Yours truly,

JOHN NORQUAY.

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3.

Ottawa, 22 January.

MY DEAR NORQUAY,

I hail your arrival. I am awfully busy just now and will be so for a few days. I should like you to see the Minister of Interior and talk over Manitoba matters with him in the first place. We three can then meet.

Yours faithfully,

JOHN A. MACDONALD.

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4.

Ottawa, 23rd January 1884.

MY DEAR SIR JOHN,

Thanks for your cordial welcome to Ottawa; I can quite understand that the pressure of business at the opening of the session will prevent your seeing me for a few days, but I prefer to wait till you can see me yourself, as the matters which have brought me down are rather of a general than of a departmental nature and it would be useless for me to discuss them with anyone but yourself.

I am, yours faithfully,

JOHN NORQUAY.

— 7 —

5.

OTTAWA, 23rd January 1884.

DEAR MR. NORQUAY,—

If convenient for you, pray call and see me at the Department of the Interior, to-morrow at noon.

Yours very truly,

D. L. MACPHERSON.

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6.

OTTAWA, January 29th 1884.

MY DEAR SIR JOHN,—

A week ago on my arrival at the Capital I wrote you requesting an interview to discuss matters affecting Manitoba, I regret that your time has been so occupied that I have hitherto failed. I have to-day sent a memo: to the Secretary of State embodying the views of the Manitoba Government on the subject referred to in the said memo. There are other matters contained in the memorandum to which I should like to draw your attention but should prefer very much to talk these matters over rather than commit to paper the suggestions I intend to submit to you.

Yours faithfully,

J. NORQUAY.

MEMORANDUM.

—:o:—

OTTAWA, January 29th, 1884.

THE HONORABLE  
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR CANADA,

SIR,—I have the honor to draw your attention to the memorandum of the Executive Council of the Province of Manitoba, approved by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, March 8th, 1883, and transmitted to the Department of the Secretary of State, a copy of which is attached hereto. In the above-mentioned memorandum the desire is expressed that a further extension of the Boundaries of Manitoba be granted Northward to the Hudson's Bay and Westward to the 102nd Meridian. While on the subject of the extension Northward, I would further draw your attention to the fact that while the people of Manitoba look forward with delight to the early completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and regard the same as an inter-Provincial necessity, they are highly impressed with the belief that a railway Northward to a port on the Hudson's Bay is to them a matter of such importance that they feel justified in pressing on the Government the expediency of sending out an exploratory expedition as soon as practicable, with a view of ascertaining the times best adapted for the navigation on the Bay and Straits, and early knowledge of which would be of incalculable benefit to the settlers in Manitoba and the North-West in determining the class of the agriculture that they should apply themselves to. To secure the object above mentioned, I would respectfully urge upon the Government immediate action in the premises, which, if adopted, will tend greatly to allay the feelings of anxiety and uneasiness that pervade the people of Manitoba. The opinion is fast gaining that the Hudson's Bay and Straits are navigable all the year round, that, in fact, the most difficult season to navigate these waters is that of the months of July and August, the interval in which the Hudson's Bay Company's wooden sailing vessels have been accustomed to successfully import the goods and export the furs of the said Company for two hundred years, with a smaller rate of casualties than that attendant upon any other line. The material results that would follow an authoritative solution of the question

of the navigation of these waters, as well as the interest taken in the development of the Hudson's Bay Railway scheme by the people of Manitoba and the North-West, impel me to urge upon the Government the expediency of at once directing some vessel now ready for sea at Halifax, or some other Atlantic port, to proceed by way of the Hudson's Bay Straits into Hudson's Bay, to the neighborhood of Fort Churchill on the West coast, and return and report to Parliament before the close of the present session, which voyage, I am credibly informed, can be performed within the space of three or four weeks.

In reference to the administration of the Public and School Lands being handed over to the Province, it would be useless for me to recapitulate the arguments contained in memorandum hereto attached, and will merely state that the feeling throughout the Province is general, and has always been that the lands should be administered by the Provincial Legislature, the same as is done in all the other Provinces of Canada. The long delays experienced by the residents of Manitoba in the settlement of titles have intensified the desire that exists throughout the Province, that the lands should be placed under Provincial control, so that it would then be within the reach of every settler to personally lay his case before the Government, without incurring the expense of a journey to Ottawa. The majority of our settlers being composed of Canadians from the older Provinces, where all matters connected with the requirements of homestead, the settlement of title, and so on are regulated by the several Local Governments, feel that they should be placed on the same footing and in the enjoyment of every franchise that they were accustomed to in the Province from which they hail. The anomaly in this respect will, until removed, be a source of disaffection and tend to prevent the growth of that sympathy and cordiality with the central authorities, which is so necessary in all confederations, and which is already manifesting itself in the mutterings of discontent heard throughout the whole Province.

I shall be happy to meet the Privy Council, or any committee appointed by them, to discuss the matters contained in the above memorandum, and to give them any further explanation that may be necessary.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
J. NORQUAY.

The Honorable the Provincial Treasurer submits to Council the following report, dated the 2nd day of March, 1883 : "The time has arrived when the increasing necessity for a practical recognition of the financial requirements of the Province, forces upon the undersigned a repetition of the unpleasant task of drawing your Honor's attention to the anomalous position which Manitoba occupies as one of the Provinces of the Dominion.

The financial condition of the Province has time and again been placed before the Federal authorities, and its inadequacy to meet the requirements of government been admitted by the intermittent increases to her subsidy, and by the withdrawal from capital to meet the exigencies arising from settlement which in other Provinces are attended by corresponding sources of revenue.

The prospect to Manitoba is anything but cheering unless her sources of revenue are placed upon a more satisfactory basis than the present, and precludes the possibility of her attaining that independent position as a Province, which the spirit of confederation contemplated.

This is not as it should be, and there is beginning to be felt all over the Province, among those who are doing their best to develop the resources of the country by private enterprise and the investment of capital, an impatience at being subjected to the same responsibility of Government and impositions of Customs and Excise, as are the citizens of other Provinces, whilst limited in the enjoyment of those sources of revenue allowed other members of Confederation for the prosecution of their own development, and this feeling is intensified by the fact that the population of Manitoba is largely composed of settlers from the older Provinces who have been accustomed to enjoy all the franchises guaranteed Provincial Legislatures by the full application of the British North America Act.

The public lands within the Province are administered by the Dominion and the proceeds derived therefrom accrue to the Federal Treasury.

Large appropriations have been made by the Government of Canada from the public lands in Manitoba to aid the construction of railways, and to promote settlement; a liberal land policy has been pursued, the consequence has been that settlement has gone on with

unprecedented rapidity, and the energetic prosecution of the Canadian Pacific and other Railway enterprises tends to bring about a state of affairs highly gratifying and beneficial to the Dominion, but embarrassing to the Province.

These facts ere now have been laid before the Government at Ottawa, but either through inappreciation of them, or a disbelief in their existence, only such relief has been given as would tide over the difficulty for the time being, and no adequate provision made for the exigencies of Government that have arisen under the state of affairs just cited.

The provision allowed for our requirements being now so inadequate, the contemplation of our position when a great influx of population will multiply the expense of Government, is a far from pleasant prospect, but a fact that must be faced. Indeed, a large addition to the population of the Province would be nothing short of an evil in disguise, the rapid settlement of the territory would prove anything but a blessing ; to meet increasing requirements under present circumstances would be an impossibility, our revenue being out of all proportion to necessary expenditure.

Upon the heels of settlement will follow the necessity of schools, roads, bridges, and public institutions, such as asylums, reformatories and gaols ; for which purpose the increase to the revenue from the allowance of eighty cents per caput on every additional citizen in the Province, would not commence to be adequate.

The extent, however, to which we can even enjoy this privilege is limited : 400,000 of a population being the maximum upon which the allowance can be made. To make this statement come home with greater force—if Manitoba had a population to-day equal to that of Ontario at the present time, whilst the latter would receive \$1,116,872.80 yearly our own Province on the same account would be in receipt of but \$320,000.

Ontario received as a revenue from her crown lands in 1882, \$1,095,152.24. Manitoba, on the contrary, with an area correspondingly large, derives no benefit whatever from the lands, mines, minerals or timber within her borders. The privilege of administering these for Provincial purposes should be without doubt conceded.

Not alone on the grounds of expediency does the undersigned urge the extension to Manitoba of the same privileges enjoyed by the other Provinces, but upon the broader principle that uniformity of treatment with that accorded the other Provinces would promote a feeling of loyalty to the Dominion which the present discriminating policy is doing much to undermine, for whilst the same responsibilities in the shape of Customs and Excise duties are exacted from the citizens of Manitoba as are exacted from the citizens of other Provinces she is denied, as has been already stated, the administration of the ungranted lands within her limits for Provincial purposes.

In the case of Prince Edward's Island, which has been cited as analogous to the position of Manitoba, in which there were no public lands, and which only comprises an area of 2,173 square miles or 1,340,720 acres, and which can never look forward to the maintenance of a population very much in excess of its present, the Government of Canada allowed the sum of \$45,000 per annum in lieu of lands, to supplement the revenue derived from the Dominion under the head of interest on debt, capital and specific grant, thereby acknowledging lands as a revenue-producing factor for the support of Provincial Governments, and making, as far as circumstances would allow, its sources of revenue to correspond with those of the other Provinces of the Dominion. Manitoba, on the other hand, with an area about equal to that of Ontario, and with a sure prospect of a population correspondingly large at no very distant date, has less liberal provision for her future necessities than has Prince Edward's Island, the smallest Province of Confederation.

Referring to the paragraph in the despatch of the Secretary of State to His Honor the Lieut.-Governor, dated Ottawa, 20th March, 1882, which reads as follows :—

“With respect to the second item, Public Lands, I have to inform you that His Excellency in Council is not prepared to allow any change in respect to Dominion lands lying in Manitoba, the analogy which the delegates see between the public lands in other Provinces and those of Manitoba, does not seem to His Excellency in Council to be well drawn, inasmuch as the other Provinces owned their lands before Confederation, and brought them into the Union with them as their own property, whereas the whole of

" Manitoba was acquired by the Dominion by purchase from the Hudson's Bay Co., and thus became " the property of the Dominion and stands really as it " seems to His Excellency in Council, as lands in the " territories of the United States which are not given to " the new States as these new States are created, but " remain the property of the United States."

The undersigned would respectfully submit that during the recent elections which took place in the Province, the question of the acquisition of the Public lands was fully discussed at the polls.

The unanimous opinion of the electors was that the Province should be placed on the same footing with regard to the Public lands lying within Manitoba, as are the other Provinces of Canada in regard to the Public lands within their respective limits, irrespective of the policy pursued by the United States towards their territories when admitted into the Union.

The undersigned would further draw Your Honor's attention to the fact that in addition to the large influx of population, which he has every reason to anticipate will arrive in Manitoba to occupy the farming lands in the Western part of the Province, there will also be large numbers attracted to the Eastern section by the development of the mineral resources which abound there, and which are already engaging the attention of Capitalists, not only of the Dominion but of the mining regions of the United States. Experience goes to prove that the maintenance of law and order over a mining class of people entails a much greater expenditure upon the authorities than would be required in a community composed of a farming population.

The undersigned would further submit that the terms upon which Manitoba entered the Union are entirely different from those upon which all the other Provinces became confederated.

In the case of all the Provinces, except Manitoba, negotiations were entered into, and terms upon which they entered the Union submitted to and accepted by their respective legislatures, and thus through their own volition might be more justly held to a strict adhesion to the original terms upon which they became confederated, which, however, has not been done, for concessions have from time to time been made to them, by which their financial position has been mate-

rially improved. Manitoba, on the other hand, not having any recognized autonomy, was created a Province by an Act of the Parliament of Canada which imposed upon her all responsibilities incident to Provincial governments with limited jurisdiction as far as regards local resources available to the other Provinces, while the same concession in the surrender of the right to collect customs and excise as was exacted from the other Provinces was in like manner exacted from the Province of Manitoba for the support of the Central Government. Legislation has already been enacted by the Province, imposing a large proportion of the cost of public institutions upon local municipalities where there was sufficient settlement to justify the organization of the same, which in the case of Manitoba has been adopted at a period of her history much earlier than in that of any other of the Provinces of Canada ; it is felt, and justly so, that it would neither be wise nor fair to impose any additional burdens upon the municipalities where settlement is still sparse, than those already imposed by statute ; and the only recourse would then be a resort to direct taxation for the support of our Provincial institutions which in other provinces is obviated by the liberal allowance made them by the Federal Government.

Were any further evidence required of the very rapid settlement of the Province, a reference to the statement of the Custom and Excise returns of the Province of Manitoba, furnished by the Minister of Finance, would be conclusive, where it is plainly shown that Manitoba holds no inconsiderable rank as a revenue contributing Province to the Dominion, having yielded during the last year one million fifty-eight thousand and seventeen dollars, (1,058,017) or sixteen dollars a head, her proportion being much in excess per head of that contributed by other Provinces of Canada, which range from thirteen dollars and seventy-two cents to one dollar and eighty-two cents; yet she is put on a par and allowed no greater consideration by the Dominion than the Province which only yields to the general treasury one dollar and eighty-two cents per capita.

The undersigned would also draw your Honor's attention to the still unsettled state of the Eastern Boundary of the Province of Manitoba and the desirability of having the matter definitely settled at as early a date as possible. As has already been stated there is every reason to anticipate a large addition to

the present population in that territory, and questions of jurisdiction in the present unsettled state of the Boundary will complicate matters very seriously and frustrate the ends of justice. The undersigned is of opinion that this delay is unnecessary, and would urge that this question of so much interest to the people of the Province, should be pressed to an immediate settlement by the Federal Government.

The undersigned would also again urge the desirability of extending the Province of Manitoba as far west as the one hundred and second meridian and northerly to Hudson's Bay.

Referring to the observation made by the Finance Minister in his Budget Speech last year to the effect that the increase to the subsidy of the Province was intended to close any negotiation on that subject for the next ten years, the undersigned would respectfully remark that, as the term of ten years was not mentioned, either in the verbal or written negotiations on the subject, neither he nor his colleague, Mr. LaRivière, accepted the increase then given on the understanding that the same would be binding for a term of ten years. On the contrary, very frequently in the course of conversation with the Honorable Mr. Pope, one of the Committee appointed to confer with the Manitoba delegates, the suggestion was made that it would be unwise on the part of Manitoba to press for a definite settlement of her financial relations with the Dominion, as circumstances were changing so rapidly it would be impossible to estimate with any degree of accuracy what would be the exact requirements of the Province. Acting on this suggestion the Delegates did not press for a definite settlement of the financial relations between the Dominion and the Province, and on their return recommended to His Honor, the Lt.-Governor, the acceptance of the increase to the subsidy as a temporary arrangement to relieve the Province from financial embarrassments. The experience of the past year has proved beyond doubt that even had the delegates accepted the increase for a term of ten years the Province would of necessity have had to resort again to the Privy Council for financial assistance to meet the requirements of Government. That this state of affairs should continue is neither fair to the Province nor creditable to the Dominion, and as the Federal authorities are responsible for the discriminating limitations and restrictions imposed upon the Province, the undersigned feels it his duty to report these facts to your

Honor for submission to the Privy Council who, by a timely and favorable consideration of the subject can avert consequences unpleasant to contemplate.

Respectfully submitted,

J. NORQUAY,  
Provincial Treasurer.

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COMMITTEE ADVISE,

That His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor be requested to forward a copy of the foregoing report to the Honorable the Secretary of State, at Ottawa, to be laid before His Excellency the Governor General in Council and to beg that such action be taken by the Privy Council as will relieve the Province of the necessity of making any further appeals for aid in the future.

Respectfully submitted,

J. NORQUAY,  
Chairman.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER, }  
March, 2nd, 1883. }

*Certified,*

JOHN MACBETH.

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9.

PRIVY COUNCIL, CANADA.

OTTAWA, 4th February, 1884.

DEAR MR. NORQUAY,—

Mr. White has told me that you were in doubt as to the hour and place of your interview with Sir John Macdonald for Wednesday. I beg to say that he will be glad to see you at Earnscliffe on that day at half-past ten o'clock.

Yours truly,

JOSEPH POPE,  
Private Secretary.

To the Honorable John Norquay,  
The Queen's.

10.

HON. SECRETARY OF STATE :—

SIR,—In view of the early completion of the public buildings of Manitoba and of the great advantage a collection of the early records of the old Provinces of Canada and of the Dominion up to the time of our becoming a Province would be to the Province, I would respectfully request on behalf of Manitoba that such of the records as I have mentioned be given to the Province for its Parliamentary Library.

I have, the honor to be, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,

JOHN NORQUAY,  
Provincial Treasurer.

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11.

*Right Honorable*

SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD.

Sir,—In support of the arguments contained in the Memorandum dated 29th of January, and addressed to the Secretary of State in favor of a readjustment of Manitoba's financial condition, I have the honor herewith to enclose you comparative statement of the financial relations of the Government of Canada with the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, British Columbia and Manitoba during the last ten years. The advocates of Manitoba's claims have always been met with the unwarranted assertion that Manitoba has been a source of large expenditure to the Dominion, without yielding a corresponding revenue. The figures that appear in the tabulated statements herewith enclosed, effectually dispose of any such conclusion, I have selected the years 1873-74 to 1882-83, with the view of proving by comparison the discriminating policy that has been pursued towards Manitoba, during the time that all the Provinces of Canada were members of Confederation.

In schedule A, hereto annexed, it will be seen that Nova Scotia contributed during the interval above cited in Customs and Excise \$16,610,631.94, while she has cost the Dominion in subsidy, \$4,541,936.31, in administration of Jus-

tice, \$513,904.75, in collection of revenue \$1,142,992.58, total \$6,198,833.64, showing a net revenue to the Dominion of \$10,411,798.30. Besides the revenue derived from the Dominion, Nova Scotia had in addition the resources available from timber-dues, lands, mines and minerals, which form no inconsiderable addition to her local revenue.

A reference to schedule B. shows that New Brunswick contributed during the last ten years in Custom and Excise, the sum of \$15,192,424.65, and received in subsidy \$4,692,247.44, in administration of Justice, \$453,971.66, cost of collection of revenue \$993,077.15 in all, \$6,139,296.25, yielding a net balance of \$9,053,-128.40; in addition to the subsidies above cited New Brunswick also received a large revenue yearly from timber-dues, lands, mines and minerals.

By reference to Schedule C it will be seen that British Columbia contributed in Customs and Excise, during the said interval, the sum of \$5,559,131.30, and received in subsidy \$2,134,254.91, in administration of Justice \$386,438.47, cost of collection of revenue \$272,-849.92, making a total of \$2,793,543.30, yielding a net balance of \$2,765,588.00. British Columbia, like Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, controls the revenue arising from timber-dues, lands, mines and minerals, which makes a very material addition to the revenue she receives from the Dominion, for the support of her Government and institutions.

Schedule D, shows that Prince Edward Island contributed in Customs and Excise, the sum of \$2,785,475.34, and received in subsidy \$1,835,978.12, administration of Justice \$155,874.05, collection of revenue cost \$258,-068.00 making in all, \$2,249,920.15, yielding a net balance to the Dominion of \$535,555.19.

Schedule E, shows the sum contributed by Manitoba during the period above mentioned in Customs and Excise to be \$5,400,387.02, and received in subsidy \$1,176,739.03, in administration of Justice \$151,606.90, costs of collection of revenue \$213.102.17, in all \$1,541,-448.10, yielding a net profit to the Dominion of \$3,-858,938.92 ranking third among the Provinces cited as a revenue contributor to the Federal Treasury, and costing the Central Government much less than any of the others, and yielding in proportion to her population a much larger amount per caput than that yielded by any of the Provinces forming the Union, her average

during the last ten years being \$10.76,1-5 as against British Columbia's of \$10.27,3-5, Quebec \$5.16 $\frac{1}{2}$ , New Brunswick \$4.21, Nova Scotia \$3.49, Ontario \$3.14,3-5, Prince Edward Island \$2.41,2-5. Each Manitoban contributing twice as much as a Quebecer,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  times as much as a New Brunswicker, three times as much as a Nova Scotian,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  times as much as an Ontarian, and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  times as much as a Prince Edward Islander.

These figures plainly show that instead of Manitoba being a cost to the Government, she is actually the largest contributor per head (and the fifth as a Province) to the Dominion, while she receives the smallest subsidy and costs the Dominion less in administration of Justice and collection of revenue than any of her sisters in Confederation, having received during the last ten years \$708,472.05 less than Prince Edward Island and contributed \$3,323,383.73 more, and \$1,252,095.20 less than British Columbia, while she has contributed \$1,093,350.92 more than that Province.

By the citation of the facts which I have just quoted, it will be seen that great inequalities exist in the relative positions of the several Provinces forming Confederation, and in the interests of the Province I have the honor to represent, I cannot too strongly urge upon the Privy Council a careful consideration of these facts and the necessity of removing the anomalous position under which Manitoba labors, and which is so keenly felt and appreciated by her people.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,

JOHN NORQUAY.

A.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Dr.	Cr.
To subsidy ..... \$4,541,936 31	By Customs..... \$14,244,142 69
Administration of	Excise..... 2,366,489 25
Justice ..... 513,904 75	
Collection of Re-	
venue ..... 1,142,992 58	
	\$16,610,631 94
\$6,198,833 64	
Bal. for Prov. of Nova Scotia..... \$10,411,798 30	

B.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Dr.	Cr.
To Subsidy..... \$4,692,247 44	By Customs..... \$12,573,322 27
Justice ..... 453,971 66	Excise..... 2,619,102 38
Collection..... 993,077 15	
\$6,139,296 25	\$15,192,424 65
Bal. for New Brun.... \$9,053,128 40	

C.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Dr.	Cr.
To Subsidy..... \$2,134,254 91	By Customs... ..... \$5,237,075 35
Justice..... 386,438 47	Excise..... ..... 322,055 95
Collection..... 272,849 92	
\$2,793,543 30	\$5,559,131 30
Bal. for B. Columbia.. \$2,765 588 00	

D.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Dr.	Cr.
To Subsidy..... \$1,835,978 12	By Customs..... \$2,360,206 89
Justice..... 155,874 03	Excise ..... 425,268 45
Collection..... 258,068 00	
\$2,249,920 15	\$2,785,475 34
Bal. for P. E. Island.. 535,555 19	

E.

MANITOBA.

Dr.	Cr.
To Subsidy .....	\$1,176,739 03
Justice .....	151,606 90
Collection .....	213,102 17
	<hr/>
	\$1,541,448 10
Bal. for Manitoba.....	\$3,858,938 92
	<hr/>
	By Customs.....
	Excise .....
	<hr/>
	\$4,743,002 37
	657,384 65
	<hr/>
	\$5,400,387 02

## NOVA SCOTIA.

— 22 —

YEARS.	SUBSIDY.	CUSTOMS.		EXCISE.		COLLECTION.	
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
1874	549,840 80	1,419,470	36	197,467	41	112,646	34
1875	554,458 64	1,505,302	08	209,464	85	108,919	75
1876	536,754 11	1,245,055	99	255,818	61	109,016	56
1877	520,644 40	1,309,469	48	244,689	49	113,844	97
1878	418,701 28	1,227,638	86	228,674	16	114,469	11
1879	399,925 85	1,192,586	56	221,996	99	114,017	14
1880	378,630 13	1,229,893	32	234,911	98	118,327	66
1881	405,082 13	1,509,463	80	258,917	42	117,080	53
1882	384,145 96	1,764,235	83	262,107	97	117,606	39
1883	393,753 01	1,841,026	41	252,440	37	117,064	13
	\$4,541,936 31	\$14,244,142	69	\$2,366,489	25	\$1,142,992	58

## NEW BRUNSWICK.

YEARS.	SUBSIDY.	CUSTOMS.		EXCISE.		COLLECTION.	
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
1874	515,287 72	1,408,095	32	219,041	48	92,836	85
1875	513,948 46	1,379,187	75	217,921	00	98,175	61
1876	512,536 91	1,053,357	68	240,682	81	99,558	97
1877	511,329 21	1,100,492	54	251,428	14	102,868	07
1878	440,123 15	1,454,278	64	261,934	95	101,771	64
1879	431,170 55	1,050,050	60	234,369	39	104,153	55
1880	428,009 64	877,848	75	259,811	02	100,692	70
1881	427,349 02	1,263,256	66	294,586	35	99,904	82
1882	455,409 77	1,466,086	09	316,920	77	96,544	23
1883	457,083 01	1,520,668	24	322,406	47	96,570	71
		\$12,573,332	27	\$2,619,102	38	\$993,077	15
	\$4,692,247 44						

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

YEARS.	SUBSIDY.	CUSTOMS.		EXCISE.		COLLECTION.	
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
1874	232,583 80	337,451	06	10,674	84	25,664	47
1875	227,339 50	415,317	34	11,265	78	24,374	77
1876	218,460 29	490,226	04	14,956	71	29,531	63
1877	208,216 86	405,650	49	20,419	14	28,777	64
1878	208,093 56	426,607	41	25,118	61	27,170	23
1879	208,093 56	517,261	51	32,294	91	26,821	52
1880	208,086 23	451,558	43	35,255	32	26,832	31
1881	208,019 12	601,002	12	46,545	00	27,203	74
1882	207,366 33	680,838	53	57,054	83	28,222	59
1883	207,995 66	911,167	42	68,470	81	28,251	02
	\$2,134,254 91	\$5,237,075	35	\$322,055	95	\$272,849	92

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

— 25 —

YEARS.	SUBSIDY.	CUSTOMS.		EXCISE.		COLLECTION.	
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
1874	280,841 39	219,657	42	31,632	31	19,842	76
1875	241,146 96	317,652	97	41,885	84	25,783	09
1876	190,056 68	295,291	73	52,120	38	29,378	36
1877	169,534 51	267,081	14	51,719	18	28,756	56
1878	159,764 28	232,011	07	46,387	57	28,543	99
1879	157,448 78	206,988	94	50,371	46	27,603	69
1880	154,341 67	199,447	47	44,228	98	25,150	24
1881	153,288 82	257,436	50	43,314	78	25,289	64
1882	164,880 96	199,162	62	34,220	31	24,494	03
1883	164,674 07	167,477	03	29,387	64	23,225	64
	<b>\$1,835,978 12</b>	<b>\$2,362,206 89</b>		<b>\$425,268 45</b>		<b>\$258,068 00</b>	

## MANITOBA.

— 26 —

YEARS.	SUBSIDY.	CUSTOMS.	EXCISE.	COLLECTION.
	\$cts.	\$cts.	\$cts.	\$cts.
1874	70,368 03	67,554 97	4,697 46	14,791 99
1875	71,172 36	172,612 39	8,363 26	15,356 09
1876	90,972 26	253,649 98	19,511 14	16,419 04
1877	90,000 00	193,033 58	24,171 46	16,496 01
1878	90,000 00	224,227 77	39,225 97	16,892 78
1879	90,000 00	274,828 83	54,228 16	17,060 60
1880	105,653 04	298,205 48	66,328 30	17,718 61
1881	105,653 04	437,893 43	97,874 63	17,651 04
1882	163,070 86	1,055,505 46	157,411 85	22,619 73
1883	299,849 44	1,765,490 48	185,367 42	58,096 28
	\$1,176,739 03	\$4,743,002 37	\$657,384 65	\$213,102 17

AMOUNT of Customs Duties per head of population paid in each Province, from 1874 to 1883.

YEARS.	ONTARIO.	QUEBEC.	NOVA SCOTIA.	NEW BRUNSWICK.	MANITOBA.	BRITISH COLUMBIA.	PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.
1874	\$2 69	\$5 55	\$3 63	\$4 89	\$ 5 69	\$ 6 73	\$2 33
1875	2 97	5 68	3 85	4 79	14 46	8 27	3 37
1876	2 71	4 28	3 18	3 65	20 69	9 76	3 12
1877	2 87	3 87	3 35	3 82	6 41	8 07	2 83
1878	2 90	3 79	3 14	5 07	7 45	8 52	2 46
1879	3 06	3 97	3 05	3 67	9 14	10 32	2 19
1880	3 14	5 03	3 14	3 05	9 92	9 00	2 11
1881	3 32	5 94	3 40	3 91	8 84	9 99	2 38
1882	3 82	6 74	3 99	4 54	16 00	13 72	1 82
1883	3 98	6 80	4 16	4 71	9 02	18 38	1 53
	\$31 46	\$51 65	\$34 89	\$42 10	\$107 62	\$102 76	\$24 14
	3.14 <sup>3</sup>	5.16 <sup>1</sup> <sub>2</sub>	3.48 <sup>4</sup> <sub>10</sub>	4.21	10.76 <sup>1</sup> <sub>5</sub>	10.27 <sup>3</sup> <sub>6</sub>	2.41 <sup>2</sup> <sub>6</sub>

COMPARISON between the Provinces of Manitoba, British Columbia and Prince Edward Island.

Manitoba, net Revenue.....	\$3,858,938 92
British Columbia.....	2,755,588 00

Balance in favor of Manitoba.....	<u>\$1,103,350 92</u>
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Manitoba.....	\$3,858,938 92
Prince Edward Island.....	535,555 19

Balance in favor of Manitoba.....	<u>\$3,323,383 73</u>
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Disbursements made by Federal Government—

British Columbia.....	\$2,793,543 30
Manitoba.....	1,541,448 10

	<u>\$1,252,095 20</u>
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Contributions of Manitoba in excess of British Colum- bia.....	\$1,103,350 92
Receipts less.....	1,252,095 20

	<u>\$2,355,446 12</u>
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Manitoba worth more to Canada than British Columbia.

Disbursements made by Federal Government—

Prince Edward Island.....	\$2,249,920 15
Manitoba.....	1,541,448 10

	<u>\$ 708,472 05</u>
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Contribution of Manitoba in excess of Prince Edward Island .....	\$3,323,383 73
Receipts less.....	708,472 05

	<u>\$4,040,855 78</u>
--	-----------------------

Manitoba profit to Canada over Prince Edward Island.

*Proportionate net revenue and cost of government of following Provinces:*

NOVA SCOTIA.

Net Revenue..... \$10,611,798.30  
Cost of Government..... 6,198,833.64 or 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  profit.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Net Revenue..... \$9,053,128.40  
Cost of Government..... 6,139,296.25 or 1 $\frac{13}{20}$  profit.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Net Revenue..... \$5,559,181.30  
Cost of Government..... 2,793,548.30 or 1 $\frac{99}{100}$  profit.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Net Revenue..... \$ 535,555.19  
Cost of Government..... 2,249,920.15 or 4 $\frac{1}{5}$  loss.

MANITOBA.

Net Revenue..... \$3,858,938.92  
Cost of Government..... 1,541,448.10 or 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  profit.

**12.**

Ottawa Feb. 9th 1884.

*The Right Honorable*

SIR, JOHN A. MACDONALD.

Sir,—I have to leave for home suddenly and will not be able to press Manitoba matters, as I had intended, I shall on arriving in Winnipeg arrange that one of my colleagues will come down to take up the negotiations. In the meantime I would again draw your attention to the request of M. Miller, which was agreed upon by him representing Manitoba, and M. Mowat representing Ontario, that an Order in Council be passed by which the Dominion Government will consent to be bound by the decision of the judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the Western Boundaries of Ontario.

I have the honor etc.

JOHN NORQUAY.

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**13.**

Ottawa Feb. 9th 1884.

*To the Right Honorable*

SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD.

Sir,—I have the honor to enclose you herewith a telegram from the Honorable Provincial Secretary of Manitoba containing copy of a resolution adopted by the Board of Education in reference to the lands set apart for Education in that Province and would suggest that if the Privy Council positively refuse to give the Province control of those lands that provision be made by which an advance of twenty-five thousand (\$25,000) be made available for each year to supplement the sum voted from the consolidated revenue of that Province, yearly for the support of Education and that the same extend over a period of three years.

I have the honor to be Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

J. NORQUAY

**14.**

Ottawa Feb. 10th 1884.

*The Right Honorable.*

SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD.

MY DEAR SIR JOHN.

Excuse me for troubling you to-day, but I have received word from home that Mrs. Norquay is seriously ill, and will have to leave very probably to-morrow night, will you please inform me who are the Committee of Council with whom I have to confer on the subjects of the memoranda now before the Privy Council re Manitoba Boundaries, Public Lands and adjustment of subsidy, knowing as I do the hold these matters have upon the Public mind of the people of the Province. I am extremely anxious to be able on my return to lay before the Legislature such a report as will commend itself to their approval and avoid the reproach that I have not correctly represented their views. Please arrange a meeting for to-morrow.

Yours truly,

J. NORQUAY.

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**15.**

Earnscliffe Ottawa Feb. 11th 1884.

MY DEAR M. NORQUAY.

A Sub-Committee of Council has been appointed with the Hon. D. L. Macpherson as Chairman, I have written to him this morning to give you an early appointment.

Yours Faithfully,

JOHN A MACDONALD

The Honorable JOHN NORQUAY.

16.

SENT AT NOON.

Feb. 11th 1884.

MY DEAR M. MACPHERSON.

I have just received a note from Sir John informing me that you are Chairman of the Committee of Council, to whom have been referred the memoranda on the subjects of the Manitoba Boundary Extension, Public Lands and adjustment of subsidy, now before the Privy Council. I should like to know at what hour it would suit your convenience to meet me as illness in my family compels me to leave for home sooner than I had anticipated.

Yours Respectfully,

J. NORQUAY.

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17.

TELEGRAM FROM WINNIPEG MAN.

To Hon. John Norquay,

Russell House.

Before leaving get answer from Sir John about Boundary question expenses etc., etc., also about being bound by our case as to the Eastern Boundary of Manitoba.

JAMES A. MILLER.

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18

On Tuesday the 12th of February, at noon, accompanied by the Hon. M. Sutherland, the undersigned had an interview with the Committee of Council appointed to confer with him, when he submitted the following propositions. The Members of Committee present were :—Hon. D. L. Macpherson, Chairman; Sir Leonard Tilley, Sir Hector Langevin.

#### EXTENSIONS OF BOUNDARIES.

I. That the Boundaries of the Province of Manitoba be extended northward so as to include Port Churchill on Hudson Bay, and westward to the one hundred and second meridian.

#### PUBLIC LANDS.

II. The Province of Manitoba will agree to refund all expenses incurred by Canada in surveys of Lands within the Province that remain vested in the Crown, in consideration of said surveyed lands and other lands yet unsurveyed, being handed over to the Province, and the revenues arising from the sale or lease there of accruing to the Province for provincial purpose; and further.

The Province will agree to refund to the Government of Canada its proportion of the three hundred thousand pounds sterling (£300,000) paid by Canada to the Hudson Bay Company for the Territory.

The undersigned would suggest the appointment of a Commission of three for the settlement of all titles to land, arising under the Manitoba Act, or any other of the Acts of the Parliament of Canada, within the Province, two to be appointed by the Government of Canada, and one by the Government of Manitoba.

The Province will also bind itself to carry out any agreement entered into between Canada and any Colonization, Railway Company, or other Association for the settlement of the lands of the Province, a commencement of which has been made by such company or association.

#### SUBSIDY.

III. That the Province shall receive credit at the rate at which the other Provinces were relieved of debt on entering the Union, and that the same shall be allowed on the present population of Manitoba, and be adjusted decennially, according to its population.

The undersigned took occasion to discuss elaborately with the Committee the above propositions, urging a settlement on the basis proposed as one that would be very acceptable and satisfactory to the people of the Province. The Hon. M. Sutherland also submitted his views on the different questions, supporting the state-

ments made by the undersigned, and urging a concurrence therein. After hearing the arguments advanced the Committee said that they would submit the matter to their colleagues and communicate to the undersigned the decision arrived at by them.

J. NORQUAY.

19.

OTTAWA, 15th February 1884.

*The Right Honorable,*

SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD,

MY DEAR SIR JOHN.—

I beg again to call your attention to the extracts of the memorandum of 7th December 1883, in which Attorney-General Miller of Manitoba informs Mr. Mowat that he had had a conference with you, and communicated confidentially that he would interest himself in obtaining the consent of the Governor in Council to be bound in so far ast the boundary between Manitoba and Ontario is concerned by the opinion that may be expressed by the Privy Council and that they would recommend Parliament to pass an Act which would put it beyond any future question. It appears Mr. Miller promised to procure such a memorandum from the Dominion Government as would as has been stated procure them concurrence in asking for an Act whether from the Dominion or Imperial Parliament to confirm the decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Mr. Miller informs me that before making such promise to Mr. Mowat, he had a conference with you on the subject, and that his promise was given with your knowledge and consent, I am extremely anxious there should be no further hitch in the matter.

M. Miller I understood agreed to procure this memorandum for Mr. Mowat before the 20th of February and I should regret were Mr. Mowat placed in the position of accusing my Government of failing in the fulfilment of any engagement made by Attorney-General Miller *re* boundary dispute in December last.

Believe me dear Sir John,  
Yours faithfully,

J. NORQUAY.

**20.**

OTTAWA, February 15th 1884.

MY DEAR,—Will you kindly meet me in my room at the Queen's this evening at 7.30 o'clock, where I have invited the members of the Senate, Commons, and Local Legislature, to discuss the best means of obtaining for our Province the consideration she is entitled to.

Yours faithfully,

J. NORQUAY.

Copies of above were sent to

Hon. J. Sutherland.  
Hon. M. A. Girard.  
Hon. J. Schultz.  
T. Scott, M. P.  
A. W. Ross, M. P.  
Jos. Royal, M. P.  
R. Watson, M. P.  
E. P. Leacock, M. P. P.  
J. E. Woodworth, M. P. P.  
W. Crawford, M. P. P.  
W. Wagner, M. P. P.

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**21.**

OTTAWA, February 15th, 1884.

*The Right Honorable*

SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD, ETC.

SIR.—We, the undersigned members of the Senate and Commons of Canada, and of the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba, have the honor to commend to your careful consideration the memoranda and statements prepared by the Honorable the Provincial Treasurer of Manitoba in reference to the extension of the Boundaries, the Public lands and readjustment of subsidy. We cordially concur in the desire of such a settlement of the questions involved therein as will obviate the necessity of future delegations.

We have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servants,

JOHN SUTHERLAND,  
Senator.

A. W. ROSS.

Member of the House of Commons of Canada.

In reference to the above I would state that the Hon. M. A. Girard was away, Hon. John Schultz ill, Mr. Hugh Sutherland away, and that the Local Members were never asked to sign the letter.

JOHN NORQUAY.

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22.

OTTAWA, Feb. 15th 1884.

*The Right Honorable*

SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD.

MY DEAR SIR JOHN.

I herewith enclose you telegram just received from Winnipeg, from others that I have received, I learn the excitement on the extension of the Provincial Boundaries is intense and seems to be increasing rather than abating, I hope you can and will give me an answer soon.

Yours faithfully,

J. NORQUAY.

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23.

MY DEAR MR. MACPHERSON.

Please accept from me six copies of the memoranda and statements prepared by me, on the last page you will find the receipts and expenditures of the Province for 1883. I do not however consider this as the material point to be urged upon Government as Manitoba does not ask for an increase of subsidy on the ground of insufficiency of local revenue, but on the ground of a right to be treated the same as other Provinces of the Union.

Yours very truly.

JOHN NORQUAY.

24.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE  
OF THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA; FOR THE YEAR ENDING  
THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1883.

—:o:—

RECEIPTS.

Subsidies from Dominion Government.....	\$227,153 04
Grant from Dominion Government towards collection of Agricultural Statistics.....	2,500 00
Fines.....	1,500 00
Fees.....	1,000 00
Gazette.....	3,000 00
Law Stamps.....	30,000 00
	_____
	\$265,153 04

EXPENDITURE.

Civil Government.....	\$56,000 00
Legislation.....	35,000 00
Administration of Justice .....	60,000 00
Education .....	51,000 00
Government Aid Grants.....	14,000 00
Agriculture Statistics and Health	16,000 00
Public Buildings.....	170,000 00
Aid to Municipalities.....	70,000 00
Drainage.....	55,000 00
Elections.....	7,000 00
Gazette.....	2,000 00
Miscellaneous.....	20,000 00
Small-pox.....	12,000 00
Interest.....	4,000 00
	_____
	\$572,000 00

**25.**

18th February 1884.

*Right Honorable,*

SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD.

MY DEAR SIR JOHN,—

Would you please inform me if the Order in Council  
*re* acquiescing in the finding of the judicial committee  
of the P. C. in the matter of the western boundary of  
Ontario by the Dominion Government has yet been  
passed. Attorney-General Miller is very anxious to be  
able to wire Mr. Mowat before the 20th inst., that he  
has procured the same in accordance with his promise.

Yours truly,

JOHN NORQUAY,

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**26.**

EARNSCLIFFE,

OTTAWA, February 18th 1884.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt  
of your letter of the 9th inst., enclosing a telegram  
from the Provincial Secretary of Manitoba relating to  
a further advance on School Lands, which I have  
transmitted to the Minister of the Interior for his con-  
sideration.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN A. MACDONALD.

To Hon. John Norquay,  
Ottawa.

27.

OTTAWA, February 19th 1884.

*The Honorable,*

D. L. MACPHERSON.

MY DEAR MR. MACPHERSON,—

I find that I have to leave for home to night and would feel extremely obliged if you could have an answer to the memorandum now before the Privy Council, on Manitoba claims sent in, if not before I leave to my address in Winnipeg.

Yours truly,

JOHN NORQUAY.

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28.

TO HIS HONOR THE LIEUT-GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOR.

The undersigned has the honor to submit for the consideration of Council, the following.

Correspondence between himself and the Federal Authorities, as will be seen the undersigned on leaving Ottawa requested the Hon. Mr. Macpherson to forward a reply to him at Winnipeg, which he hopes soon to have the honor of submitting to Council.

(Signed) JOHN NORQUAY.  
Provincial Treasurer.

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29.

Whereas by the terms under which the Provinces of Canada Nova Scotia and New Brunswick became confederated, it was enacted that the several Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick should have the management and sale of the public lands belonging to them respectively and of the wood and timber thereon.

And whereas by the provisions of the Manitoba Act it was enacted that all the ungranted or waste lands in the Province of Manitoba should be vested in the Crown and administered by the Parliament of Canada for the purposes of the Dominion.

And whereas among the rights claimed by the people of Manitoba before they consented to become confederated, a demand was made that the Public Lands of the Province should be vested in its Legislature and administered for the uses of the Province.

And whereas it is claimed that the Province has a just and equitable claim thereto.

And whereas repeated representations have since been made to the Government of Canada praying that the management and sale of the public lands be vested in the Legislature for the uses of the Province.

And whereas it is deemed by this House to be in the best interest of the Province that the public lands lying within its limits should be administered by its Legislature.

And whereas it is further deemed in the interest of the Dominion that all the Provinces of Canada should possess equal jurisdiction in all matters of a local nature.

And whereas a continuance of the discriminating policy pursued towards Manitoba is calculated to undermine the feeling of common interest that this Province should have in building up the Dominion. And whereas no answer satisfactory to the Legislature of the Province has been received in reply to the demands as above mentioned and in the opinion of this House the rights of the people of the Province to obtain redress in all matters of a local nature which are extended to the people of the other Provinces of Canada are denied to the people of Manitoba and the resources derivable from the sale of land in Manitoba, are appropriated by the Dominion which in other Provinces of the Union are administered by their several Legislatures and the revenues arising therefrom inure to the several Provinces respectively.

And whereas this Legislature views with alarm the alienation from the Crown of the public domain without provision being made for the future necessities of Government in this Province which will in the near

future be obliged to resort to direct taxation to support its institutions and prosecute improvements necessary to the building up thereof which state of affairs in the other Provinces was obviated largely by the revenues arising from the Crown lands and by the liberal provisions made for them on entering the Union.

Be it therefore resolved that an humble address be passed by this House praying His Excellency the Governor-General to cause such enquiry to be made into the relations of this Province with the Dominion and such action to be taken in reference thereto as will place this Province in as favorable a position as regards her future necessities as are the four Provinces confederated under the British North America Act. And be it further resolved that a memorandum of the case be prepared and transmitted to the Secretary of State for the Colonies with an humble request that the Manitoba Act may be so amended as to place the Province of Manitoba on the same status in the Dominion as the other Provinces of the Union.

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30.

That whereas under the provisions of the British North America and subsequent Acts of the Parliament of Canada the Provinces of Ontario Quebec were relieved of debt amounting to \$73,000,088,84.

The Province of Nova Scotia \$10,531,536.

The Province of the New Brunswick \$176,680.

And whereas these debts were incurred by the several Provinces in improvements of a local character necessary to them respectively.

And whereras they severally enjoy the advantages of these improvements the cost of which was thereby made a free gift to these respectively by the Dominion.

And whereas the allowance to each was made on their respective populations. That of Ontario on a population of 1,396,091, that of Quebec on a population of 1,111,566, that of Nova Scotia on a population of 387,800, that of New Brunswick on a population of 285,594.

And whereas Manitoba on entering the Union received from Canada as an offset to what was allowed the four mentioned Provinces \$551,447, her population being only reckoned at 17,000 souls.

And whereas it is only fair and just that she should receive consideration as her population increases inasmuch as the responsibility of making local improvements and building up her institutions such as Jails Court Houses, Reformatories, Asylums, Roads etc., devolves upon her Legislature.

And whereas settlement has proceeded with unusual rapidity thereby creating necessities beyond the reach of her resources.

And whereas the fact of the inadequacy of her revenue has been admitted by the Dominion to the extent that increases have been made from time to time.

And whereas no settled basis has been provided under which the Province can reckon on a self-adjusting increase in proportion to her population other than that of 80 cents a head, which is entirely inadequate to meet her growing requirements.

And whereas it is in the interest of the Province that she should not be subjected to the humiliation of depending upon the intermittent increases from time to time made to her, but that she should be placed in a position by which her future would be assured.

And whereas in the opinion of this House the credit allowed the Province corresponding to the relief afforded the other Provinces should be adjusted from time to time and that she should be paid at the rate of 500 per annum on the amount of credit that she would be entitled to on her population as ascertained by each decennial census or by such other computation as may be agreed upon.

Be it therefore resolved that an humble address be passed by this House praying His Excellency the Governor General to cause such enquiries to be made into the financial relations of this Province with the Dominion and to cause such action to be taken as will insure to the Province such a revenue as will correspond to her growing necessities.

31.

OTTAWA, 2nd April 1884.

SIR,—I have the honor to acquaint you for the information of your Government, that His Excellency the Governor-General has had under his consideration in Council the several questions affecting the welfare and progress of the Province of Manitoba recently submitted by the Government of that Province and has arrived at the following conclusions with reference to the same :

1. The question of the enlargement of the boundaries of Manitoba to the West and North.

The boundaries of Manitoba were originally fixed at the instance of the delegates from that Province who came to Ottawa in the year 1870 to adjust with the Government of Canada the terms upon which Manitoba was to enter the Confederation of Her Majesty's North American Provinces, the limits then agreed to embraced an area of about 9,500,000 acres.

In the year 1881 these limits were enlarged and territory added to the West and North making the total area of the Province 96,000,000 acres or 150,000 square miles.

In the same year the true Western boundary of Ontario was fixed as the Eastern limit of Manitoba, which may add largely to the area of the Province.

The total areas of the other Provinces of the Dominion were in 1882 as follows :

Province.	Square Miles.	Acres.
Ontario.....	109,480	70,067,200
Quebec .....	193,355	123,747,200
New Brunswick.....	27,322	17,486,080
Nova Scotia.....	21,731	13,907,840
Prince Edward Island.....	2,133	1,365,120
Manitoba .....	150,000	96,000,000
British Columbia, including Vancouvert and other Islands .....	390,344	249,820,160
North West Territory.....	1,868,000	1,195,520,000
Keewatin District.....	309,077	197,809,280
Islands in the Arctic Ocean....	311,700	199,488,000
Islands in Hudson's Bay.....	23,400	14,976,000
	3,406,542	2,180,186,880

The further enlargement now asked for by your Government would add about 180,000 square miles to the already large area of the Province and would be viewed with disfavor as well by the old Provinces as by the new Districts of Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Athabaska, which have been created in the Northwest Territories, and which will ultimately become Provinces of the Dominion.

It would largely add to the expenses of the Government without increasing the resources of Manitoba already pronounced by your Government to be insufficient to meet its normal and necessary expenditure.

Under these circumstances His Excellency is advised that it is inexpedient to alter the boundaries of the province as prayed for. It having however been represented to this Government that the enlargement to the North is sought for by Manitoba chiefly in connection with the desire of that Province to extend Railway communication to the waters of Hudson's Bay. I am to inform you that His Excellency's advisors will notify the two existing Companies, who hold charters from the Canadian Parliament to construct Railways between Manitoba and Hudson's Bay, that the public interests demand the amalgamation of their Companies, and that, if they will unite and make provisions satisfactory to Manitoba for the early construction of the Railway and against pooling or amalgamating with other Railways and against excessive freight charges, application will be made to Parliament to convert the sale which it was intended to have made to those Companies of six thousand and four hundred acres (6,400) (1,708,000 acres) per mile of railway within the Province at a dollar per acre, and twelve thousand eight hundred (12,800) acres mile outside the Province at half a dollar per acre into a free gift, failing which Parliament will be asked to authorize the land to be given, in the like way to either one of the said incorporated Companies, giving satisfactory assurances of its ability to construct the railway and failing this last, then to any other company satisfactory to Manitoba, and that every facility will be given to incorporate such last mentioned company.

I am further to state in this regard that the Dominion will undertake and carry out with due promptitude an efficient examination into the question of the navigation of Hudson's Bay and Straits.

2. FINANCIAL.—The Legislature of Manitoba has during its present session passed the following resolution with the recitals which precede it:

“That whereas under the provisions of the British North America and subsequent Acts of the Parliament of Canada, the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec were relieved of debt amounting to \$78,000,088.89 “the Province of Nova Scotia \$10,531,536, the Province of New Brunswick \$8,176,680.

“And whereas these debts were incurred by the several Provinces in improvements of a local character necessary to them respectively.

“And whereas they severally enjoy the advantages of these improvements, the cost of which was thereby made a free gift to them, respectively, by the Dominion.”

“And whereas the allowance to each was made on their respective populations: that of Ontario on a population of 1,396,091, that of Quebec on a population of 1,111,566, that Nova Scotia on a population of 387,800, “that of New Brunswick on a population of 85,594.”

“And whereas Manitoba on entering this Union received from Canada, as an offset to what was allowed the four mentioned provinces \$551,446, her population being only reckoned at 17,000 souls.”

“And whereas it is only fair and just that she should receive consideration as her population increases inasmuch as the responsibility of making local improvements and building up her institutions such as jails, court houses, reformatoires, asylums, roads, etc., devolve upon her Legislature.”

“And whereas settlement has proceeded with unusual rapidity thereby creating necessities beyond the reach of her resources.”

“And whereas the fact of the inadequacy of her revenue has been admitted by the Dominion to the extent that increases have been made from time to time.”

“And whereas no settled basis has been provided under which the Province can reckon on a self adjusting increase in proportion to her population other than that

“ of 80 cents a head, which is entirely inadequate to meet  
“ her growing requirements.”

“ And whereas it is in the interests of the province  
“ that she should not be subjected to the humiliation of  
“ depending upon the intermittent increase from time to  
“ time made to her, but she should be placed in a position  
“ by which her future would be assured.”

“ And whereas in the opinion of this House the credit  
“ allowed the Province corresponding to the relief afforded  
“ the other provinces should be adjusted from time to  
“ time and that she should be paid at the rate of five  
“ per cent. per annum on the amount of credit that she  
“ would be entitled to on her population as ascertained by  
“ each decennial census or by such computation as may  
“ be agreed upon.”

“ Be it therefore resolved that an humble address be  
“ passed by this House, praying His Excellency the  
“ Governor General to cause such inquiries to be made  
“ into the financial relations of this Province with the  
“ Dominion and to cause such action to be taken as will  
“ ensure to the Province such revenue as will correspond  
“ to her growing necessities.”

With reference to the request contained in this resolution His Excellency is advised that it will be complied with and that the enquiry will be conducted by such members of the Queen's Privy Council as His Excellency may select for that purpose. In the meantime the Government agree that the rapid increase in the population of Manitoba has rendered the stated decennial revision of the sum granted under 33 Victoria, Chapter 3, to that Province for the support of its Government and Legislature insufficient. A more frequent revision would, in the opinion of this Government be expedient, and His Excellency is accordingly advised that a quinquennial census of the Province of Manitoba, will be taken hereafter, reckoning the first five years from September 1881, and that between the future takings of the census, approximate estimates should be made at evenly divided periods so that the sums granted to the Province for the purposes above mentioned may be revised four times in each decade and in each instance re-adjusted according to population until the number of the inhabitants shall have reached four hundred thousand; and His Excellency is further advised that the first of such approximate estimates will be made on the first day of September

next, when if the population should be found to exceed one hundred and twenty thousand (120,000) at which the grant in aid is now made, the first re-adjustment shall take place.

3. SCHOOL LANDS.—These lands form the subject of a special trust for which they were set apart immediately after the acquisition of the country. The trust is one which His Excellency is advised, considering its object and character, this Government cannot in good faith towards the settlers in Manitoba and the other Provinces which may be constituted out of the Northwest Territories, part with or be relieved from. This Government is therefore unable to advise a compliance with the request of your Ministers that these lands should be conveyed to Manitoba.

In this connection I am to point out that in each of the fiscal years 1878-79 and 1879-80 an advance of ten thousand dollars was made to your Province in aid of its Public Schools, and that by a Bill now before Parliament provision is made for the payment of a further sum "or sums of money not exceeding in the whole "the sum of thirty thousand dollars being the sum of "fifteen thousand dollars for each of the fiscal years "1881-2 and 1882-3."

I am also to inform you that School Lands will be offered for sale at auction annually after consultation with the Government of Manitoba as to the time of sale, quantity and price. Under the provisions of the law the proceeds of these sales will be invested in Government securities and interest received on account thereof paid annually to the Government of the Province for school purposes. In reviewing this matter, it must not be forgotten that in the year 1881, School lands to a considerable extent were advertised to be sold by auction, but at the earnest solicitation of your advisers the sale was postponed and the best opportunity which had occurred of obtaining large prices therefor lost for some years.

4. CROWN LANDS.—The following Resolutions have recently been passed by the Legislature of Manitoba in respect to the lands of the Dominion situated in that Province.

"Whereas, by the terms under which the Provinces "of Canada, Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick became "confederated, it was enacted that the several Pro-

“vinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova-Scotia and New-  
“Brunswick should have the management and sale of  
“the public lands belonging to them respectively, and  
“of the wood and timber thereon:”

“And whereas, by the provisions of the Manitoba  
“Act it was enacted that all the ungranted or waste  
“lands in the Province of Manitoba should be vested  
“in the Crown and administered by the Parliament of  
“Canada for the purpose of the Dominion.”

“And whereas, among the rights claimed by the  
“people of Manitoba before they consented to become  
“confederated, a demand that the public lands of  
“the Province should be vested in its Legislature and  
“administered for the use of the Province:

“And whereas it is claimed that the Province has  
“a just and equitable claim there:”

“And whereas repeated representations have since  
“been made to the Government of Canada, praying  
“that the management and sale of public lands be  
“vested in the Legislature for the use of the Province:

“And whereas it is deemed by the House to be in  
“the best interest of the Province that the public  
“lands lying within its limits should be administered  
“by its Legislature.

“And whereas it is further deemed in the interest  
“of the Dominion, that all the Provinces of Canada  
“should possess eqnal jurisdiction in all matters of a  
“local nature.

“And whereas a continuance of the discriminating  
“policy pursued towards Manitoba is calculated to  
“undermine the feeling of common interest that this  
“Province should have in building up the Dominion.

“And whereas no answer satisfactory to the Legis-  
“lature of the Province has been received in reply to  
“the demands as above mentioned and in the opinion  
“of this House the rights of the people of the Pro-  
“vince to obtain redress in all matters of a local  
“nature which are extended to the people of the other  
“Provinces of Canada are denied to the people of  
“Manitoba and the resources derivable from the sale  
“of land in Manitoba are appropriated by the Domi-  
“nion which in other Provinces of the Union are admi-

“ nistered by their several Legislatures, and the revenues  
“ arising therefrom inure to the several Provinces res-  
“ pectively.

“ And whereas this Legislature views with alarm the  
“ alienation from the Crown of the public domain  
“ without provision being made for the future necessi-  
“ ties of Government in this Province, which will in  
“ the near future be obliged to resort to direct taxa-  
“ tion to support its institutions, and prosecute improve-  
“ ments necessary to the building up thereof, which  
“ state of affairs in other Provinces was obviated lar-  
“ gely by the revenues arising from Crown lands and  
“ by liberal provisions made for them on entering the  
“ Union ;

“ Be it therefore resolved, that an humble address be  
“ passed by this House praying His Excellency the Go-  
“ vernor-General to cause such enquiry to be made into  
“ the relations of this Province with the Dominion,  
“ and such action to be taken in reference thereto as  
“ will place this Province in as favorable a position as  
“ regards her future necessities as are the four Provin-  
“ ces confederated under the British North America Act ;

“ And be it further resolved that a memorandum of  
“ the case be prepared and transmitted to the Secre-  
“ tary of state for the colonies with an humble request  
“ that the Manitoba Act may be so amended as to place  
“ this Province of Manitoba on the same status in the  
“ Dominion as the older Provinces of the Union.”

Following in this respect the exemple of the United States where all public lands in new Territories remain the property of the nation, the Crown lands in Manitoba are vested in Her Majesty as represented by the Government of the Dominion.

They have been freely granted in aid of the Canadian Pacific and other railways, of Colonization Companies, actual settlers, and towards other objects calculated to develope and augment its population. In the older Provinces the lands which they owned at the time of Confederation remain their property, and as regards the Province of Prince Edward Island, which had no public lands, a grant of \$800,000 was made to it in lieu of the advantage which it would have had if it had owned any public lands. The steps thus taken in the case of Prince Edwards Island was re-

peated in dealing in 1882 with Manitoba and a sum of nine hundred thousand dollars or \$45,000 a year granted the Province in lieu of public lands.

The free homesteads and pre-emption policy of the Dominion Government has been proclaimed throughout Europe and carried out with advantage to Manitoba, and this Government is of opinion that the faith of the Dominion, as well as the best interests of Manitoba, are pledged to its being permanently adhered to. Beyond this and how far it may be expedient to change the arrangement existing between Manitoba and the Dominion in respect of the lands of the Dominion situated within the Provinces, is one of those questions involving financial considerations which, His Excellency is advised, could advantageously contemplated by the Legislature of Manitoba in the first of the resolutions above referred to in regard to the financial relations of the Province with the Dominion.

I have the honor to be, Sir.

Your obedient servant.

J. A. CHAPLEAU,  
Secretary of State.

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32.

COPY of a report of a Committee of the Executive Council, approved by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, April 14, 1884.

The Honorable Provincial-Secretary submits to Council a despatch from the Secretary of State dated the 2nd April 1884, setting forth the following reasons for not acceding to the request of the Province of Manitoba asking for enlargement of its boundaries to extend as far as Hudson's Bay. "The further enlargement asked for by Manitoba would add about one hundred and eighty thousand (180,000) square miles to the already large area of the Province and would be viewed with disfavor as well as by the old Provinces as by the new districts of Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, Alberta, Athabasca, which have been created in the Northwest Territory and which will ultimately become Provinces of the Dominion. Further extension would largely add

to the expenses of Government without increasing the resources of Manitoba already pronounced by the Government of the Province insufficient to meet its usual and necessary expenditure. For these reasons His Excellency has been advised that it is inexpedient to alter the boundaries of the Province as prayed for. It having been however represented that the enlargement to the North was sought for by Manitoba chiefly with a desire to extend railway communication to the waters of Hudson's Bay. Your Honor is informed that His Excellency's advisers notified the two existing Companies who hold charters from the Canadian Parliament to construct railways between Manitoba and Hudson's Bay that the public interests demanded the amalgamation of their Companies and that if they would unite and make provisions satisfactory to Manitoba for the early construction of the railway, and against pooling and amalgamating with other railways and against excessive freight charges. Application will be made to Parliament to authorize a free grant of six thousand four hundred (6,400) acres per mile within the Province of Manitoba and twelve thousand eight hundred (12,800) acres per mile outside of the Province of Manitoba, to the said amalgamated company, failing which Parliament will be asked to authorize the land to be given in like way to either one of the said incorporated companies giving satisfactory assurances of its ability to construct the railway, and failing this last then to any other company satisfactory to Manitoba and that every facility will be given to incorporate such last mentioned company.

The undersigned would observe that the reasons that led the Province to request an extension were that she might be able to charter and control a Railway to Hudson's Bay so essential to her fast increasing capacity to export grain.

The Hudson's Bay route had been to this country for over two hundred years the only medium of communication with the civilized world. It was the route by which early settlers under Lord Selkirk arrived in this country. Any sea port on the Hudson's Bay will be nearer to Manitoba than to any other Province and will in the near future be necessarily embraced within her municipal organizations.

The inhabitants of Manitoba especially the farming community have a more direct interest at stake in the opening up of communication via Hudson's Bay than

the inhabitants or people of any other Province, and it is for that reason the request was urged so strongly that control of the road should be vested in the Provincial Legislature who are directly responsible to the people for the trusts reposed in them.

#### FINANCIAL.

With regard to the request of the Government of Manitoba preferred in the memorial recently submitted to the Privy Council by the undersigned for consideration the undersigned would observe that while the other Provinces were in full enjoyment of all the revenues from Customs Excise and Public Lands these were still found inadequate to meet their developing necessities to the extent that when they became confederated in 1867, the debts that they had contracted amounted to something in the neighbourhood of ninety million dollars (\$90,000,000). The improvements that were made belonged to the several Provinces and the advantages accruing from the said improvements inure to the several Provinces respectively, so that the various outlays incurred by them still remain and form no inconsiderable portion of the outlay that would have been necessary to be assumed by each respectively for his own development and which would necessarily have had to be incurred under any circumstances whether Confederation had taken place or not. On the other hand, the old colony of Assiniboia now the Province of Manitoba, with a low tariff of four cents was enabled to meet all expenses of its Government, such as it was, and when it entered Confederation did not as in the case of the other Provinces add to the debt of Canada except the small sum of one half of a million dollars placed to its credit on capital account. The burden of development is imposed upon the Province without any provisions being made by which she can be put in possession of resources to meet the ordinary requirements that Provincial Legislatures are charged with to add to the embarrassment of the Legislature the Dominion Government as stated in the despatch of the 2nd inst. have invited people from all countries to settle in Manitoba, people who were in the full enjoyment of all the advantages and improvements obtainable in older communities and who naturally agitate and look for the same in this Province and who insist in the extension to them by the Legislature similar privileges and conveniences to those they enjoyed in the places whence they came. Instead of an import duty of four per cent the people have now

to pay duties ranging from fifteen to thirty five per cent besides in some cases an addition of specific duty which in many instances bring duties up to eighty a hundred per cent and even more and this in the face of the difficulties experienced by all pioneers who have to import everything necessary for their establishment in their new homes handicapped also by heavy freight charges consequent upon the long distances from factories and markets of the Eastern Provinces.

The anomaly of Manitoba's position is such as to create invidious comparisons of the state of affairs prior to Confederation with that which has obtained subsequently and the injustice of the treatment she receives is aggravated by the heavy contributions which are exacted of her for Federal purposes.

The undersigned would therefore reiterate the demand that she should not only receive additional subsidy and that she should be allowed such an amount as capital as will enable her to attain the same position and prosecute the same class of improvements and to the same extent as those that the other Provinces of the Union had at the time of Confederation the cost of which was assumed by Canada and that this allowance on capital should be based on its population and re-adjusted from time to time as suggested in the memorial above referred to.

#### PUBLIC AND SCHOOL LANDS.

The policy of the Government in withholding from the Province the control of the public and school lands has always been and is still a source of dissatisfaction to the people of Manitoba. It was fondly imagined by them that they would long ere this have been invested with the full control and management of the public domain like the other Provinces of the Union nor did they base their hopes on the mere desire of enjoying equal privileges with her sisters in Confederation, but they were led to believe by the assurances given by the late Hon. Joseph Howe in 1869, at that date Secretary of State for Canada when on a visit to the Red River settlement, as stated in his letter of December 11th 1869 to the Hon. William McDougall, he who had been appointed Lieutenant-Governor conversed freely with all classes and orders of people from Governor McTavish downwards and to them all held the same language.

"That the same constitution as the other Provinces possessed would ultimately be conferred upon the country."

The undersigned has always urged upon the Federal authorities the expediency of conferring on Manitoba the same powers and privileges as were conferred by the British North America Act upon the four Provinces that formed the Union in 1867. The Privy Council however have not seen fit to accede to the request so reasonably advanced on the part of Manitoba, but have cited the policy of the United States towards their territories when admitted into the Union as applicable to Manitoba entering Confederation which they have evidently done without due enquiry or have signally failed in extending to Manitoba similar concessions as those Congress grants to newly admitted States. To illustrate the policy of Congress to newly admitted States the undersigned will quote the case of the State of Minnesota immediately adjoining the Province of Manitoba.

To aid the construction of railways within the State Congress allotted to the State of Minnesota.....	11,699,000 acres
Grant of Swamp Lands.....	5,000,000 "
Grant of Public Buildings.....	6,400 "
State University.....	92,160 "
Agricultural College.....	150,000 "
Salt Lands.....	46,000 "
Internal improvements.....	500,000 "
Total .....	17,493,560

5 per cent. on all sales of public lands handed to this State.

The State of Minnesota embraces an area of eighty three thousand five hundred and thirty (83,530) square miles or fifty three million four hundred and fifty nine thousand eight hundred and forty (53,459,840) acres of this expose fifty million seven hundred and fifty nine thousand eight hundred and forty (50,759,840) acres are land and two millions seven hundred thousand acres are water. To the grant of land above cited the schools appropriations amounting to three million acres and the Minnesota division of the Northern Pacific to three million acres more may be added as State grants making altogether twenty three million four hundred

and ninety-three thousand seven hundred and sixty acres or four-ninths of the whole area of the State. In the case of the grant of five hundred thousand acres for internal improvements these are choice lands selected by the Governor of the State from the best portions thereof. The swamp Lands are given unconditionally and the salt lands also the other grants are given to be applied for specific purposes for the use of the State. The State of Minnesota granted Railway lands to Railway Companies chartered by them and operating within the State and stipulated that in consideration of the advantage thus given the State should receive three per cent of the gross earnings of the roads thus subsidized by them which in the two last years exceeded the sum of six hundred thousand dollars annually and which is increasing every year, so that from the liberal provision made by Congress to the State in its grant of lands to aid construction of State Railways, Minnesota will be enabled to support all the expenses of the State Government. The provision made by Parliament for the support of Education in Manitoba is similar to that made by Congress for a like object in Minnesota. The Railway grant made by Congress out of the lands of Minnesota to the Northern Pacific corresponds to the lands granted by Parliament to aid the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway in Manitoba. In the matter of the grant of swamp lands the United States provision is much more liberal, the provision made for public buildings on the part of Canada is more liberal than that provided by the United States Government, but this is counterbalanced to a large extent by the grant of salt lands which has been applied in the case of Minnesota to the erecting of Public Buildings for the State and then again we find liberal allowances made to the State University and to the Agricultural College. Thus for purely State purposes and subject to the control of the State over twenty million of acres have been allotted to the State of Minnesota while in the case of Manitoba a few sections of submerged lands form as yet the only commission made by Canada to the Province and these only to be handed over after an amount exceeding their value shall have been expended in reclaiming them from the submerged condition in which they were.

The undersigned would therefore again represent to your Honor that in either case Manitoba has not received that consideration at the hands of the Dominion that she should have received as a Pro-

vince of Canada claiming the same privileges as have been accorded the other Provinces nor has she been treated in a manner analogous to that which newly admitted States have received from Congress. The position of the Province of Manitoba has been more like a colony of the Dominion than a member of Confederation the only analogy being that of a uniform appreciation of the impost duties.

Committee advise that whereas in answer to the resolutions adopted by this Legislature during its present session in reference to the public and school lands. And the financial relations of this Province with the Dominion of Canada where is a desire expressed on the part of the Privy Council to examine into the subjects referred to in said resolutions. The despatch containing the said offer together with all orders in Council and memoranda bearing on the subjects referred to therein be submitted to the Legislative Assembly for their action thereon.

J. NORQUAY.  
Prov.-Treasurer.

The Committee further advise that a copy of the report of the Provincial-Treasurer hereto annexed be transmitted to the Hon. the Secretary of State for his information.

J. NORQUAY.  
Chairman.

## APPENDIX.

The following resolution was passed by the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba on the 22nd of April, 1884:—

*Resolved*, That this House having had under consideration the despatch of the Secretary of State for the Dominion of Canada, to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Manitoba, of the date of the second of April instant, regrets that the Federal Government have not seen their way clear to acknowledge the right of this Province to the control of her Public Lands, and to place her on the same status as the originally Confederated Provinces. In addition to her just claims it is absolutely necessary for the requirements of this Province that a readjustement of her Capital Account and Financial Status should at once be made;

And that a delegation of this House, composed of the Hon. Mr. Speaker, and such members of this House as are members of the Executive Council that His Honor may appoint, do at once proceed to Ottawa to meet the Committee as suggested in the said despatch of the second of April, to procure from the Government of Canada a settlement of the Rights of this Province as claimed by its Legislature.

And it was ordered that the following instructions be given to the delegates:

(1.) To urge the right of the Province to the control, management and sale of the Public Lands within the limits, for the public uses thereof and of the mines, minerals, wood and timber thereon or an equivalent therefor and to receive from the Dominion Government payment for the lands already disposed of by them within the Province less cost of surveys and management.

(2.) The management of the lands set apart for education in this Province with a view to capitalize the sums realized from sales and apply the interest accruing therefrom, to supplement the annual grant of the Legislature in aid of education.

(3.) The adjustment of the capital account of the Province decennially according to population the same to be

computed now as one hundred and fifty thousand souls (150,000), and to be allowed until it corresponds to the amount allowed the Province of Ontario on that account.

(4.) The Right of the Province to charter lines of railway from any one point to another within the Province, except so far as the same has been limited by its Legislature in the Extension Act of 1881.

(5.) That the grant of 80 cents a head be not limited to a population of four hundred thousand souls (400,000), but that the same be allowed the Province until the maximum on which the said grant is allowed the Province of Ontario be reached.

(6.) The policy granting to the Province extended railway facilities, notably the energetic prosecution of the Manitoba Southwestern, the Souris and Rocky Mountain and the Manitoba and Northwestern Railways.

(7.) To call the attention of the Government to the prejudicial effect of the tariff on the Province of Manitoba.

(8.) Extension of Boundaries



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